House	Amendment NO
Offered By	
AMEND House Committee Substitute for House Bill Nos. 119, 372, 382, 420, 550 & 693, Page 5, Section 217.670, Line 28, by inserting after all of said line and section the following:	
"217.690. 1. All releases or paroles sha	all issue upon order of the parole board, duly
adopted.	
	ender, the parole board shall conduct a validated risk
and needs assessment and evaluate the case und	ler the rules governing parole that are promulgated
	n have the offender appear before a hearing panel
and shall conduct a personal interview with him	or her, unless waived by the offender, or if the
	without need for an interview. The guidelines and
rules shall not allow for the waiver of a hearing	if a victim requests a hearing. The appearance or
_	ence at the discretion of the parole board. A parole
•	when there is a reasonable probability, based on the
•	ess, that the person can be supervised under parole
	ne community, not as an award of clemency; it shall
	pardon. Every offender while on parole shall remain
in the legal custody of the department but shall	
	has discretionary authority to require the payment of
•	m every offender placed under division supervision
	vaive all or part of any fee, to sanction offenders for
-	a private entity for fee collections services. No
- ·	xty days the offender is on parole or conditional
release. All fees collected shall be deposited in	
-	contracted collections services. The fees collected
	orrections and intervention services for offenders.
-	ent and treatment, mental health assessment and
	ential facilities services, employment placement
services, and other offender community correct	
-	lers to successfully complete probation, parole, or
-	and parole shall adopt rules not inconsistent with law
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in accordance with section 217.040, with respect to sanctioning offenders and with respect to establishing, waiving, collecting, and using fees.

- 4. The parole board shall adopt rules not inconsistent with law, in accordance with section 217.040, with respect to the eligibility of offenders for parole, the conduct of parole hearings or conditions to be imposed upon paroled offenders. Whenever an order for parole is issued it shall recite the conditions of such parole.
- 5. When considering parole for an offender with consecutive sentences, the minimum term for eligibility for parole shall be calculated by adding the minimum terms for parole eligibility for each of the consecutive sentences, except the minimum term for parole eligibility shall not exceed the minimum term for parole eligibility for an ordinary life sentence.
- 6. Any offender sentenced to a term of imprisonment amounting to fifteen years or more or multiple terms of imprisonment that, taken together, amount to fifteen or more years who was under eighteen years of age at the time of the commission of the offense or offenses may be eligible for parole after serving fifteen years of incarceration, regardless of whether the case is final for the purposes of appeal, and may be eligible for reconsideration hearings in accordance with regulations promulgated by the parole board.
- 7. The provisions of subsection 6 of this section shall not apply to an offender found guilty of murder in the first degree or capital murder who was under eighteen years of age when the offender committed the offense or offenses who may be found ineligible for parole or whose parole eligibility may be controlled by section 558.047 or 565.033.
- 8. Any offender under a sentence for first degree murder who has been denied release on parole after a parole hearing shall not be eligible for another parole hearing until at least three years from the month of the parole denial; however, this subsection shall not prevent a release pursuant to subsection 4 of section 558.011.
- 9. A victim who has requested an opportunity to be heard shall receive notice that the parole board is conducting an assessment of the offender's risk and readiness for release and that the victim's input will be particularly helpful when it pertains to safety concerns and specific protective measures that may be beneficial to the victim should the offender be granted release.
 - 10. Parole hearings shall, at a minimum, contain the following procedures:
- (1) The victim or person representing the victim who attends a hearing may be accompanied by one other person;
- (2) The victim or person representing the victim who attends a hearing shall have the option of giving testimony in the presence of the inmate or to the hearing panel without the inmate being present;
- (3) The victim or person representing the victim may call or write the parole board rather than attend the hearing;
- (4) The victim or person representing the victim may have a personal meeting with a parole board member at the parole board's central office;

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- (5) The judge, prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney and a representative of the local law enforcement agency investigating the crime shall be allowed to attend the hearing or provide information to the hearing panel in regard to the parole consideration; and
- (6) The parole board shall evaluate information listed in the juvenile sex offender registry pursuant to section 211.425, provided the offender is between the ages of seventeen and twenty-one, as it impacts the safety of the community.
- 11. The parole board shall notify any person of the results of a parole eligibility hearing if the person indicates to the parole board a desire to be notified.
- 12. The parole board may, at its discretion, require any offender seeking parole to meet certain conditions during the term of that parole so long as said conditions are not illegal or impossible for the offender to perform. These conditions may include an amount of restitution to the state for the cost of that offender's incarceration.
- 13. Special parole conditions shall be responsive to the assessed risk and needs of the offender or the need for extraordinary supervision, such as electronic monitoring. The parole board shall adopt rules to minimize the conditions placed on low-risk cases, to frontload conditions upon release, and to require the modification and reduction of conditions based on the person's continuing stability in the community. Parole board rules shall permit parole conditions to be modified by parole officers with review and approval by supervisors.
- 14. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to require the release of an offender on parole nor to reduce the sentence of an offender heretofore committed.
- 15. Beginning January 1, 2001, the parole board shall not order a parole unless the offender has obtained a high school diploma or its equivalent, or unless the parole board is satisfied that the offender, while committed to the custody of the department, has made an honest good-faith effort to obtain a high school diploma or its equivalent; provided that the director may waive this requirement by certifying in writing to the parole board that the offender has actively participated in mandatory education programs or is academically unable to obtain a high school diploma or its equivalent.
- 16. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2005, shall be invalid and void."; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

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